

The Ogden Standard

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GOETHALS BACK ON THE JOB.

Major General George W. Goethals has come back to the Panama canal to clear the waterway of the great slides which have blocked the big ditch since September 20.

An eastern writer, describing the situation, says the slides started on the eastern slope of the Culebra, or Gaillard, cut, and there has been almost a steady series of them. It is said there are approximately ninety vessels in the waters of the canal or its terminals, under heavy expense while awaiting orders to move on. Some of these have passengers who can proceed by rail to their respective destinations or turn back; but the costly problem consists in the freight en route from coast to coast or across the oceans. The loss on this traffic is bound to be heavy. The present is the first protracted interruption of traffic since the opening of the canal, about a year ago. It has come at a time when the canal business was especially promising that is to say, at a time when traffic seemed practically secure against serious interruption by reason of important slides. It suggests a possibility that it may be a long, long time ere such security actually exists. In the meantime, the determination of Major General Goethals to remain in his responsible position on the scene is splendidly indicative of the calibre of the man. Having brought his colossal work to what he and everybody else had supposed to be completion he is not the man to quit before completion is an established fact. In this respect he differs conspicuously from some of his predecessors. He knows that these slides are liable to evoke criticism. Some will aver that the opening of the canal was premature; others will maintain that the construction of the cut through the Culebra ridge was not adequately done. Goethals will remain and finish his job. Upon this course he decided as soon as he returned to Panama from a vacation in the United States. He does it of his own volition, without waiting to be asked. Herein he demonstrates once more his peculiar fitness for such a stupendous task.

THERE CAN BE NO PEACE.

When Germany punished France at the end of the Franco-Prussian war by taking Alsace-Lorraine, the Teutons laid the foundation for future animosities and hatreds, which forty years of peace could not eradicate. In the present war, a similar condition is being created in the Balkans. Whichever side wins, there will be a carving of territory in that region and once again the peace of Europe will be menaced by territorial aggrandizements.

The Butte Miner points out that from the earliest days in the lifetime of most of us, the Balkans have been recognized as a powder magazine that was liable to blow up at any time, entailing dreadful consequences whenever the explosion took place.

"The controversy in which these little countries have been involved," says the Miner, "has been racial in its origin, the people in the first place being continually opposed to Turkish rule. After the last Balkan war the supremacy of Turkey in this entire region was overthrown and a new map was made, which was apparently satisfactory to every nation except Bulgaria, which was deprived by Greece, Serbia and Rumania of the full fruits of the original victory over the Turks. Of course the present European conflagration was started by Serbia and Austria and the general supposition was if the other Balkan states took any part in the conflict, it would be on the side of their little neighbor and former ally in war. On the other hand if Bulgaria, Greece and Rumania remained neutral, all would be well for the future, as none of them then would aspire to territory occupied by any of the others, and their ambitions, if the allies won, could be satisfied by the further partitions of Turkey, and if the allies did not win, each Balkan state supposedly would retain its present integrity. The entrance of Bulgaria has changed the situation, for that country has been promised Serbian territory to the Teutonic allies, should they prove victorious. Now, by the same token, if Germany and Austria lose, there can be little question that when peace is made Bulgaria will be punished by a loss of territory, so that in either eventuality it is likely that a cessation of hostilities will throw into the Balkan situation a bone of contention that will make for future trouble, and still leave Europe with a Balkan menace."

BURNED BY GASOLINE.

Will housewives never learn to handle gasoline as they would gunpowder? Every week presents a record of one or more women burned to death by that inflammable fluid, which is so generally employed in cleaning clothes. Here is a tragedy reported this morning:

Superior, Wyo., Oct. 18.—Mrs. John Peterson, 36, is dead, and Mrs. John Isaacson and baby are in a serious condition as the result of the explosion of gasoline with which the women were cleaning clothing. One of the women placed a pan of gasoline on or near a heated stove and a few minutes later the explosion occurred, showering the three occupants of the room with blazing fluid. Their screams brought assistance and they were rescued and the house saved from destruction. Mrs. Peterson died after she had reached the state hospital at Rock Springs.

Gasoline, in a room where a fire is burning, will evaporate rapidly and form a highly explosive gas. Ogden has had its distressing experiences with gasoline, and every city and hamlet in the United States has had one or more deaths by gasoline explosions. It is about time that some precaution be taken to prevent these accidents. All dealers should be required to caution housewives against the careless use of gasoline.

WHAT IS EARTH RESISTIVITY?

Our government's activities, through the different departments, are covering a wide and most diversified field, and this is disclosed in the reports which come out of Washington, encompassing subjects as wide apart as home economics and "earth resistivity." The average reader will ask, "What is earth resistivity?" The answer is given in a circular as follows:

Oil in sand or earth causes it to have a very high resistance to the flow of an electrical current, that is, speaking technically, to have a very high resistivity. For any particular specimen of earth the resistivity varies with the moisture content. The damage to pipe systems on account of electrolysis by the return current of street railway systems depends, among other things, upon the resistivity of the earth around the pipes and near the tracks. There are, therefore, many reasons why one may wish to know the resistivity of certain very limited portions of the earth.

In a recent publication of the bureau of standards, a method for measuring earth resistivity, which is free from some of the faults of methods which have previously been used, is described. The method is particularly adapted to those cases in which it is important that the measurement be made without disturbing the earth, as is necessary where a sample is taken into the laboratory for measurement, and in those cases where the resistivity of a fairly large portion of earth, extending to a considerable depth is to be measured.

These tests are most important in business districts where the

steel in concrete buildings may be exposed to the attack of electrical currents.

LEAVES SHOULD BE GATHERED.

This is the season of the year when the leaves begin to fall and fires are started in backyards and on the streets which send up great cloud of smoke, much to the annoyance of those whose olfactory nerves are sensitive or throats easily irritated.

The air is polluted and the entire city is brought under a pall of smoke at the time of year when the atmosphere should be clear and invigorating.

These leaves should be saved as fertilizers. In parts of Europe the leaves are gathered and stored because they are considered valuable. One or more cities in this country regulate the nuisance by forbidding the burning, and in at least one city the leaves are gathered, baled and sold as fertilizer.

McADOO AT RECEPTION IN HIS HONOR AT HOTEL UTAH

Salt Lake, Oct. 19.—Several hundred men and women of Salt Lake City took the opportunity of meeting William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, and Mrs. McAdoo at the public reception held at the Hotel Utah yesterday afternoon just before they left for the coast.

Women predominated at the reception. Secretary McAdoo pleased these guests by saying that he intended to vote for the women's suffrage amendment to the constitution of New York his home state, at the November election. Furthermore, women attended the reception in large numbers because they were anxious to get a glimpse of Mrs. McAdoo, who is a daughter of President Woodrow Wilson.

Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo received the reception guests on the mezzanine floor of the hotel. In receiving line also were Assistant Secretary Byron R. Newton, Mrs. James H. Moyle, Mrs. Simon Bamberger, Mrs. F. S. Richards, Mrs. R. P. Morris, Mrs. Noble Warrum of Salt Lake, and Alexander Galt Jones, a Virginia artist now in the city who, by a curious coincidence, is a cousin of Mrs. Edith Galt, whom President Wilson is to marry. Wilson is a cousin of her late husband, Mr. Galt.

The reception began at 2:30 o'clock and lasted until shortly before the McAdoo party left for the west at 4 o'clock. When they departed for the train both Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo were eloquent in their praises of Salt Lake City and the cordiality of their reception here.

See Federal Building. From here the secretary and his party went to Reno, Nev., where they will stop today for the inspection of a federal building site. Then they will go on to San Francisco to see the Panama-Pacific exposition, and later to Portland and Seattle, returning to Washington by the northern route. They will get back east in time for Mr. McAdoo to vote at the election in New York.

The McAdoo party had a busy day yesterday. In the morning the entire party, including Mrs. McAdoo, visited Temple square, with Presiding Bishop C. W. Nibley of the Mormon church as their guide. A special organ recital would have been given but the great instrument in the tabernacle is undergoing repairs.

After that they visited the Federal building and were shown through the structure by Postmaster Noble Warrum, who is custodian of the building. The treasury department has charge of public property such as federal buildings. Byron R. Newton, first assistant secretary, who is accompanying Mr. McAdoo on this trip, has direct supervision of the maintenance of such government property, and he was particularly interested in the visit to the Federal building.

Officials Are Visited. Assistant Secretary Newton has been in Salt Lake City before, but this was his first visit in an official capacity. The last time he was here, several years ago was as a newspaper correspondent. Mr. Newton is a well known New York newspaper man and was at the front in Cuba during the war with Spain as a newspaper correspondent. He left a high position on the New York Herald to take the place in the treasury department.

It happens also that another member of the official party was a former newspaper man. George R. Cooke, private secretary to Mr. McAdoo, was many years a member of the Associated Press staff in Washington. Shortly before luncheon Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo and members of their party called at the City and County building to pay their respects to Governor William Spry and Mayor Samuel C. Park, whom they met at the informal dinner at the Hotel Utah the night before. Mayor Park showed the visitors through the building.

In an interview here yesterday Secretary McAdoo declared he did not believe there would be any harmful effects to the United States from the importation of European gold as a result of the war.

Prof. Larson and his big Concert Orchestra at the Alhambra-Orpheum every evening.

NEW BOOKS AT THE CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY

The following list of new books will be ready for circulation on Wednesday:

Adams—Making the Most of One's Mind. Barbe—Famous Poems Explained. Beard—Women's Work in Municipalities. Bennett—American Women in Civic Work. Blackstone—New Places That Will Take Prices in Speaking Contests. Cabot—A Course in Citizenship. Colt—The Soul of America. Conklin—Hereditry and Environment. Craig—Pros and Cons. Cummock—Choice Readings. Curry—Browning and the Dramatic Monologue. Curry—Mind and Voice. Da-

vis—College Girls' Three Minute Readings. Davis—Readings in Ancient History. Davis—A Day in Old Athens. Doubleday—Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted. Fox—Essential Steps in Reading and Speaking. Galloway—The Biology of Sex. Hale—What Women Want. Hull—Modern Harmony. Jewett—The Next Generation. Judson—Government Ownership of Telegraph and Telephone. Kelley—Chopin, the Composer. Kellor—Out of Work. Kleisler—How to Speak in Public. Newmark—The Russian Opera. Phelps—The Monroe Doctrine. Steiner—From Allen to Citizen. Verill—South and Central American Trade Conditions. Zuehlke—The Religion of a Democrat.

Fiction. Altschuler—The Guns of Europe. Bacon—Today's Daughter. Cable—Gideon's Band. DeForest—Molly. Oppenheim—Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo. Vachell—Quincey's. Walpole. The Duchess of Wrex. Welles—Bellamy.

Juvenile Books. Beard—Little Folks' Handy Book. Bond—The Scientific American Boy at School. Brown—Arnold's Little Brother. Daulton—How to Swim. Dudley—The Yale Cup. Fitzhugh—Along the Mohawk Trail. Fraser—Mooswa. Green—The Laird of Glenlyre. Johnson—The Eng of a Rainbow. Keene—The Boy's Own Guide to Fishing. Lang—The Green Fairy Book. Lang—The Red Romance Book. Lang—The Yellow Fairy Book. MacDonald—The Light Princess. Meyer—The Green C. Morgan—Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony Explained. Morley—The Song of Life. Moulton—New Bed-time Stories. Paine—A Cadet of the Black Star Line. Partridge—Glossary of the Great Chief. Payson—Boy Scouts of the Eagle Patrol. Perry—When Mother Lets Us Ace. Pogany—Hungarian Fairy Book. Raiston—When Mother Lets Us Sew. Richards—A Happy Little Time. Stockton—Story of Viteau. Stoddard—The Quartette. Sweetser—Ten Girls From History. Tappan—Story of the Roman People. Thomas—Captain Phil. Thomas—Welsh Fairy Book. Tracy—The Little Brauns' German Christmas. Verrill—Harpers' Book for Young Naturalists. Wade—Indian Fairy Tales. Wade—Ten Little Indians. Zerbe—Electricity for Boys.

What to Do to Get Fat and Increase Weight

The Real Cause of Thinness

Most people eat from four to six pounds of good solid fat-making food every day and still do not increase in weight one ounce, while on the other hand many of the plump, chunky folks eat very lightly and keep gaining all the time. It's all bosh to say that this is the nature of the individual. It isn't Nature's way at all.

Most thin people stay thin because their powers of assimilation are defective. They absorb just enough of the food they eat to maintain life and a semblance of health and strength. Stuffing won't help them. A dozen meals a day won't make them gain a single "stay there" pound. All the fat-producing elements of their food just stay there in the intestines until they pass from the body as waste. What such people need is something that will prepare these fatty food elements so that their blood can absorb them and deposit them all about the body—something, too, that will multiply their red blood corpuscles and increase their blood's carrying power.

For such a condition it is well to recommend eating a Sargol tablet with every meal. Sargol is not, as some believe a patented drug, but is simply a careful combination of six of the most effective and powerful assimilative and flesh building elements known to chemistry. It is absolutely harmless, yet has been wonderfully effective and a single tablet, eaten with each meal often, according to reports of users, has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from three to five pounds a week. Sargol is sold by A. R. McIntyre Drug Co., and other good druggists everywhere on a positive guarantee of weight increase or money back.

Advertisement.

INSTALLATION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE K. OF C.

The annual installation of officers of Ogden Council No. 777, Knights of Columbus, was held last night in the club rooms, the business meeting being followed by a banquet. The officers installed are as follows:

W. S. O'Brien, grand knight; H. F. Cahill, deputy grand knight; M. J. O'Connor, chancellor; Jack Mack, warden; L. J. Carter, recorder; L. J. Healy, financial secretary; J. J. O'Connor, treasurer; John A. Junk, advocate; John Brophy, inside guard; T. P. Farrelly, outside guard; W. J. Dermody, trustee, and C. A. Maguire, trustee.

At the banquet, the speakers were C. A. Maguire, John A. Junk, Don Maguire and W. S. O'Brien. State Deputy D. G. Laramie and District Deputy S. A. Maginias of Salt Lake City were guests of the council during the evening. Deputy Maginias formerly resided in Ogden.

What a mother lacks in skill she makes up in enthusiasm when she attempts to clip her boy's hair.

Women of Ogden have an opportunity to realize splendid savings on their purchases of fall silks during

BURTS' IMPORTANT SILK SALE

which begins promptly at 8 a. m.
Wednesday, Oct. 20th



Whether it's a vivid color you desire or a soft subdued hue—one of the sturdy textures or of fine soft novelty, you'll find it in this splendid showing.

In its entirety this sale will prove of absorbing interest to every woman, because it includes all the newest and most eagerly sought after plain and novelty weaves. It presents for your inspection an inexhaustible range of patterns and colors in all the latest creations at prices extremely low considering the high quality of the offering.

The unusual popularity of silks this season makes it extremely difficult to keep our stock complete but right now because of new arrivals, our collection of the colors and patterns in greatest demand is most wonderful, in fact, the largest in the state.

If you expect to buy these beautiful silks at all, this fall you can profitably supply your needs at this important sale.

36-inch Chiffon Taffetas

In African brown, battleship gray, Copen blue, Wisteria, light blue and pink, including black and white. \$1.50 values are \$1.47
36-inch Changeable chiffon taffeta. \$2.25 to \$2.50 values are \$1.97
Including both light and dark shades for evening and afternoon wear.
36-inch Plaid and stripe taffeta. Season's latest fabric for street wear, in assorted colors and plaids. \$1.50 to \$1.75 values are \$1.47
36-inch Plaid and stripe taffeta. \$2.00 to \$2.50 values are \$1.87

Silk and Wool Poplins, and Crepe De Chines

40-inch Silk and wool poplin in black, African browns, navy blue, new blue, Wisteria, battleship gray. Regular \$1.25 values are 97c
40-inch Brocaded silk poplin in black, browns, blues, gray and green. An ideal fabric for suits and dresses. Regular \$1.75 to \$2.25 values are \$1.67
40-inch Fancy figured silk poplin. Good assortment of colors and patterns. Regular \$2.00 to \$2.50 quality are \$1.87

Messalines, Satins, Figured and Plain Taffetas and French Costume Silks

26-inch Messaline silk, complete assortment of plain colors including white and black. Regular 75c quality are 67c
40-inch French Costume silk in Russian green, black, navy blue and raspberry shades. Regular \$2.75 value are \$2.19
36-inch Fancy Messaline silk in fancy stripes. Regular \$1.50 quality are \$1.27

BLACK TAFFETAS AND BLACK SATINS PEAU DE SOIE.

36-inch Black Taffeta, 85c value are 67c
36-inch Black Taffeta, \$1.00 value are 87c
36-inch Black Taffeta, \$1.25 value are 1.07
36-inch Black Taffeta, \$1.50 value are 1.27
36-inch Black Taffeta, \$1.75 value are 1.47
26-inch Black Messaline, 75c value are 67c
26-inch Black Dutchess, \$1.00 value are 77c
26-inch Black Dutchess, \$1.25 value are 97c
36-inch Black Messaline, 90c value are 70c
36-inch Black Messaline, \$1.00 value are 77c
36-inch Black Messaline, \$1.25 value are 97c
36-inch Black Dutchess, \$1.25 value are 1.07
36-inch Black Satin De Luxe, \$2.25 value are 1.97

CHARMEUSE SILK CREPE, PONGEE, TUB AND KIMONA SILKS.

40-inch Silk Charmeuse, in tan, browns, blues, and black. Regular \$1.75 value are \$1.37
36-inch Imported silk pongee. Regular \$1.25 value are 97c
36-inch Imported and domestic pongee. Regular \$1.00 value are 77c
27-inch Domestic all silk pongee, 75c value are 57c
27-inch Domestic Pongee are 39c

BURTS'